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EXAMINER

MEHRA, INDER P

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2666

DATE MAILED: 05/07/2003

7

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/406,837

Applicant(s)

SEDDIGH ET AL.

Examiner

Inder P Mehra

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 February 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 September 1999 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

Response to Amendment

1. This is in response to an amendment dated 2/18/03 which has been fully considered and made of record. Based on this amendment, claims 1, 7, 11-12, 15, 17, 19-20, and 22-24 have been amended. Claim 27 has been added. Claims 1-27 are now pending. In view of the following new ground of rejection, this office action is Non-Final.

Specification

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

Refer to page 10 line 5. "receiver 15" is shown in the drawings as "receiver 17" in fig. 1.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

4. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claims 1 (lines 8-9), 7 (lines 4-5), 11 (lines 7-8), 15 (lines 10-11), 17 (lines 3-4), 20 (lines 4-5), and 22 (lines 9-10) recite limitation, "***the receiver being unresponsive to receipt of any other packets from the transmitter***" which is not supported by specification.

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Appropriate correction or clarification is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

6. Claims 1, 10-12, 14, and 22-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102() as being anticipated by **Hamilton et al** (US Ptent No. 6,392,993), hereinafter **Hamilton**.

For claims, 1, 11-12, and 22, Hamilton discloses, “ a method for error recovery (refer to col. 19 lines 57-67, congestion control and transmission control in a data communication, refer to abstract, col. 1 lines 24-31, col. 31 lines 12-17, comprising :

- a communication link between a transmitter and the receiver being established through a TCP handshake, col. 1 lines 46-53 and col. 8 lines 39-45;
- a communication window set to an initial length (transmission rate), refer to col. 15 lines 30-35 and col. 31 lines 50-51;
- transmitting data packets from the transmitter to the receiver, abstract (lines 3-4), col. 2 lines 44-48;;
- detecting a missing packet at the receiver, as recited by claims 1, 11-12, and 22, refer to col. 19 lines 57-67 and col. 31 lines 19-23; setting a timer (NAK wait timer is started), refer to col. 19 lines 57-59;

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- sending a negative acknowledgment from the receiver to the transmitter for the missing data packet, refer to col. 13 lines 23-24, col. 31 line 65 and col. 32 lines 29-34;
- where the missing packet is not received at the receiver in response to the negative acknowledgment before expiry of missing –packet timer, sending a further negative acknowledgment, recited by claim 23, refer to col. 20 lines 10-11;
- decreasing at the transmitter, the length of the congestion window in response to receipt of negative acknowledgment, refer to col. 16 lines 20-37;
- re-transmitting the missing packet. Refer to col. 3 line 60, col. 14 lines 13-18.

For claim 10, Hamilton discloses, in reference to fig. 1, the data communications network is an internet, refer to col. 6 line 67.

For claim 14, Hamilton discloses missing packet received within designated time and the timer value being reset (the missing packet timer is cleared upon receipt of the missing packet at the receiver), refer to col. 24 lines 32-33.

For claim 23, Hamilton discloses NACK timer 152 (missing-packet timer) upon the expiry of which a final negative acknowledgment is sent to the transmitter, refer to col. 20 lines 10-11.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 2, 9 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamilton** as applied to claims 1, 11 and 22 above, and further in view of **Sen et al** (US Patent No.6,208,620), hereinafter, **Sen**.

For claims 2, 9 and 13, Hamilton discloses all the limitations of a subject matter in claims 1 and 11, as mentioned in paragraph 6 above, with the exception of the limitation, “wherein up to four duplicate negative acknowledgments are sent from the receiver”, as recited in claims 2, 9 and 13;

Sen discloses radio link protocol (RLP) three NACKS and continues until N attempts have been made (up to four--- NACKS are sent), refer to col. 5 lines 4-5.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the capability of increasing multiplicity of NACKs, as taught by Sen. The NACKs are integrated (combined) into the receiver. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to ensure the re-transmission of packets by sender to receiver.

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9. Claims 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamilton** as applied to claims 1, 11 and 22 above, and further in view of **Gersht et al** (US Patent No. 6,405,257), hereinafter, **Gersht**.

For claims 3, **Hamilton** discloses all the limitations of a subject matter in claims 1, as mentioned in paragraph 6 above, with the exception of the limitation, “wherein the congestion window is halved at step v of claim 1 (decreasing the length of congestion window in response to the negative acknowledgment)”; **Hamilton** discloses , “ reducing the transmission rate in response to Nack rates being high, refer to col. 16 lines 20-37;

Gersht discloses reduces the congestion window size by half each time source node receives a congestion indicator (wherein the congestion window is halved), refer to col. 35-43;

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the capability of reducing the size of window to half in response to NACK. The NACKs are integrated (combined) into the receiver, whereas the size of window is combined with the transmitter or sender. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to avoid congestion.

10. Claims 4-6, 15-16, 19 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamilton**, as applied to claims 1, 11 and 22 above, in view of **Kumar** (US Patent No. 6,269,080).

For claims 4-6, and 15-16 and 25, **Hamilton** discloses all the features of the subject matter and claim limitations of claim 15 with the exception of the limitation,” setting a round-trip timer at the transmitter upon sending the packet ; determining the round-trip time, recited by

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claim 16, and “increasing the congestion window if no negative acknowledgment for the missing packet is received before expiry of the round trip timer”; and congestion window is doubled, as recited by claim 6;

Kumar discloses setting a round-trip timer at the transmitter upon sending the packet, as recited by claims 4 and 15; and “increasing the congestion window if no negative acknowledgment for the missing packet is received before expiry of the round trip timer, as recited by claims 5 and 15, fig. 12 B steps 1252 and 1257, and col. 14 lines 8-14 and col. 14 lines 33-37; determining the round trip time ($T_{sub.2}$), refer to col. 9 lines 60-62, and congestion window is doubled, as recited by claim 6, refer to col. 14 lines 33-36;

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the capability of increasing the time of window (timer) . The round trip timer can be implemented by combining the timer in the sender 108 of network 104 as taught by Hamilton , refer to fig. 6. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to increase the duration of the round-trip timer to wait for Nack resulting in less traffic of NACKs in the network.

For claim 19, Hamilton discloses, increasing the congestion window includes the step of multiplicatively increasing the congestion window if no negative acknowledgment for the missing packet is received before the expiry of the round trip timer, col. 16 lines 20-37.

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11. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamilton**, as applied to claims 1, 11 and 22 above, in view of **Natarajan et al** (US Patent No. 6,538,988), hereinafter, Natarajan.

For claim 7, Hamilton discloses all the features of subject matter and limitations of claim 7, including re-transmitting the missing packet. refer to Hamilton's col. 3 line 60, col. 14 lines 13-18, with the exception of, "*sending a keep-alive request from the transmitter to the receiver, and setting----- time-out timer to detect a----- time-out, responsive to keep-alive request;*

Natarajan discloses, in reference to figs. 1 and 2, *sending a keep-alive request 231 from the transmitter to the receiver, and setting-----a time-out timer 223 to detect a re-transmission time-out, ; responsive to keep-alive request 232*; step 243 of fig. 2, refer to col.5 line 21, col. 5 lines 25-27 and col. 3 lines 34-67 and col. 8 lines 38-41, col. 10 lines 15-20 ;

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the capability of sending keep-alive request message and also setting time-out timer from sender to receiver. The time-out timer, which is located (combined) at the sender, is initiated by the sender at the time of sending keep-alive request message to receiver. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to test the status of communication between sender and receiver in order to avoid congestion in the network.

12. Claims 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamilton**, in view of **Kumar**, as applied to claims 4, 6 and 15 above, further in view of **Dudley et al** (US Patent (5,754,754), hereinafter, Dudley.

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For claim 17, Hamilton and Kumar disclose all the features and limitations of subject matter of invention in the claim 17 with the exception of, “the step of sending a round trip time update request to the receiver”. Hamilton discloses the receiver being responsive to the missing packet, refer to col. 15 lines 4-5; and “*timers be set based on update requests generated by every node*”, refer to col. 2 lines 60-63;

Dudley discloses the step of sending a round trip time update request to the receiver, refer to col. 9 lines 22-36;

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the capability of sending a round-trip time update request to the receiver as taught by Dudley. The round trip timer which is located (combined) at the sender. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to determine the time of round-trip communication between sender and receiver in order to avoid congestion in the network.

13. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamilton**, and further in view of **Kumar** (US Patent No. 6,269,080), as applied to claims 4-6 and 15 above, further in view of **Natarajan et al** (US Patent No. 6,538,988), hereinafter, Natarajan.

For claim 20, both Hamilton and Kumar disclose all the features of subject matter and limitations of claim 20, including re-transmitting the missing packet. refer to Hamilton’s col. 3 line 60, col. 14 lines 13-18, with the exception of, “*sending a keep-alive request from the transmitter to the receiver, and setting— time-out timer to detect a— time-out, responsive to keep-alive request;*

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Natarajan discloses, in reference to figs. 1 and 2, *sending a keep-alive request 231 from the transmitter to the receiver, and setting-----a time-out timer 223 to detect a re-transmission time-out, ; responsive to keep-alive request 232*; refer to col.5 line 21 and col. 3 lines 34-67 and col. 8 lines 38-41, col. 10 lines 15-20 ;

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the capability of sending keep-alive request message and also setting time-out timer from sender to receiver. The time-out timer is located (combined) at the sending and initiated by the sender at the time of sending keep-alive request message to receiver. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to test the status of communication between sender and receiver in order to avoid congestion in the network.

14. Claims 24 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Hamilton** as applied to claims 1, 11 and 22 above, and further in view of **Chien et al** (US Patent No. 5,815,667), hereinafter, Chien.

For claims 24 and 27, Hamilton discloses all the features of the subject matter of the invention in claim 24 dependent upon claims 22, and 27, as applied to claims 1, 11 and 22 above with the exception of the limitation, "*the means for adjusting responding to expiry of the re-transmission time-out timer*";

Chien discloses modify the time-out function after time-out and re-transmission (*the means for adjusting responding to expiry of the re-transmission time-out timer*), refer to col. 6 lines 40-55.

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the capability of modifying the time-out function after time-out and re-transmission. The time-out timer is located (combined) at the sending and initiated by the sender at the time of re-transmission of message to receiver. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to improve the efficiency of the data packet transference between sender and receiver in order to avoid congestion in the network.

Allowable Subject Matter

15. Claims 8, 18, 21, and 26 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

16. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

17. Any enquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Inder Mehra whose telephone number is (703) 305-1985. The examiner can be normally reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempt to reach the examiner by telephone is unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Seema Rao , can be reached on (703) 308-5463. Any enquiry of a general nature of relating to the status

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of this application or processing should be directed to the group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

18.. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, DC. 20231

Or faxed to (703) 872-9314.

Hand -delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal drive,
Arlington, VA, sixth floor (Receptionist).

Inder Mehra
Inder Mehra 5/2/03

May 2, 2003

DANG TON
PRIMARY EXAMINER